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WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 25, 1847.

NORTHERN CANDIDATES.

We suppose it is expected of Anti-Slavery men, by the Whig party of Massachusetts, that they will manifest a grateful sense of the homage paid to their principles, by that party, in naming Daniel Webster as a suitable candidate for the Presidency. He is a Northern man, and not a slaveholder. Ere long, perhaps, the Democrats of New Hampshire will put in a similar claim to our gratitude, by proposing another Northern candidate, in the person of Judge Woodbury. After such generous concessions from both sides, "the third party," if it would avoid the charge of impracticability and obstinacy, has no alternative but to disband and mingle with two great Liberty parties of the North.

Strange as it may seem, we are inclined to hazard the opinion, that these "concessions" will fail of their intended effect. "In vain is the snare spread in sight of the bird." There is no charm in a Northern name merely to the ears of Abolitionists. The experiments which have been made with such men as Martin Van Buren and William Henry Harrison, have rendered them somewhat indifferent as to the locality of candidates. For ourselves, however, we must say, that, if the rights of Northern freemen are to be sacrificed to slavery, we should greatly prefer that it should be done by the slaveholder in person, and not by the hands of that convenient vessel, "A Northern man with Southern principles."

Far be it from us to disparage the favorite candidate of the Whigs of Massachusetts. To his great intellectual power, no testimony of ours is needed. But when he is presented as a suitable exponent of the Liberty spirit of the North—as the man pre-eminently qualified to represent and enforce its views in respect to slavery, and the war now going on for the extension of that curse over the territories of Mexico, we are constrained to demand, with something more than doubt resting upon our minds, the evidence, from his past course on these questions, that he is the man for the hour, around whom the friends of freedom can rally with confidence and hope.

We pass over, now, the significant fact, that, during his long Senatorial service, Daniel Webster has never manifested any disposition to defend even the sacred rights of his own constituents, when assailed by the Slave Power; and that the man who drew himself up with tragic solemnity, to utter the awful protest of the Genius of the Constitution, when, in his expounding process, Senator Bentton was suspected of touching the hem of her garment, looked on with summer-morning calmness, while her violated form was trodden under foot in the Senate Chamber by the champions of slavery. We say nothing of his speech at Alexandria and "under the October sun" at Richmond. We close our eyes to the melancholy spectacle of his late Charleston dinner, like a blind Samson, he "made sport for the Philistines." We forbear even to dwell upon his instructions to our Minister at the Court of St. James, on the Creole case, where his legal subtlety and constitutional lore were exhausted in an effort to extend the law of slavery over the world, wherever an American flag might float over masters and slaves. We leave all this for the present. Our object is simply to inquire what has been his course on the annexation of Texas, and the difficulties with Mexico growing out of it; for, as we understand it, he is put forward as pre-eminently qualified to meet the crisis which has been forced upon us by that disastrous measure.

The Creole correspondence was not the only undesirable piece of work assigned to Secretary Webster by that fortunate apppendage to the Whig Presidential nomination for 1840—John Tyler. In the summer of 1842—when the great Texas plot was in process of incubation at the White House—he was called upon to frame a reply to the communication of M. de Bocanegra, Mexican Secretary of State and Foreign Relations, complaining of the Slave Power in our Government in relation to Texas. The task before him was to deny, when denied could be made with any show of propriety; to varnish over some of the causes of complaint with pettifogging plausibility, and to silence others with a coolly impudent assumption for our Government of the part of injured innocence suffering unprecedented wrongs at the hands of Mexico; and to enforce all with a bullying tone of defiance. Such was the part assigned to the Northern member of the Cabinet by the Texan conspirators; and he did it. Very faithfully, indeed, and to the satisfaction of his employers. We can readily believe it was no pleasant job; but a lawyer must be true to his clients. Critics have remarked, that Milton argues for the Fiend quite ingeniously, and with as much zeal and earnestness, as he does for Raphael. The document in question shows much of the same facility of accommodation to circumstances. It embodies in a brief compass all that has been or can be said to vindicate the double-dealing and perfidy of our Government in respect to Texas and Mexico. President Polk's message is but a repetition of it, weakened by expansion and a less vigorous diction. Read the following, and see how admirably the Secretary turns the tables against Mexico. The old story of the wolf and the lamb is not altogether a fable:

"Mr. de Bocanegra, speaking, as he says, by express order of the President of the Mexican Republic, declared that the amicable relations between the two countries might have been lamentably disturbed since the year 1835, when the revolution of 1836 had taken place, and that there were so many evidences of its forbearance, and made so many and so great sacrifices for the sake of peace, in order that the world might not see, with pain and amazement, two nations which appear destined to establish the policy and interests of the American continent, divided and ravaged by an

"This language implies that such has been the conduct of the United States towards Mexico, that war must have ensued before the present time, had not Mexico made great sacrifices to avoid such a result—a charge which the Government of the United States utterly denied, and which it is really ignorant of, unless made by Mexico in order to preserve its cause, or for any occasion calling on its Government to manifest uncommon forbearance. On the contrary, the Government of the United States cannot but be of opinion that, if the history of the occurrences between the two Governments, the state of things at this moment the one and the other will demonstrate that it is the conduct of the Government of the United States which has been marked, in an especial manner, by moderation and forbearance. Injuries and wrongs have been sustained by citizens of the United States, not inflicted by individual Mexicans, but by the authorities of

the Government; for which injuries and wrongs, numerous as they are, and outrageous as is the character of some of them, and acknowledged as they are by Mexico herself, redress has been sought only by mild and peaceful means, and no indemnity asked but such as the strictest justice imperatively demanded. A desire not to distract the peace and quiet of the two countries has led the Government of the United States to be content with the lowest measure of reparation. Mexico herself must admit that, in all these transactions, the conduct of the United States towards her has been signalized, not by the infliction of injuries, but by the manifestation of a friendly feeling and a conciliatory spirit."

We command the following to the consideration of the anti-Texis Whigs:

"The revolution in Texas, and the events connected with it, and springing out of it, are Mr. de Bocanegra's principal topic; and it is in relation to these that his complaint is founded. His Government, he says, flatters itself that the Government of the United States has not promoted the insurrection in Texas, favored the usurpation of its territory, or supplied the rebels with vessels, ammunition, and money. If Mr. de Bocanegra's principal topic; and it is in relation to these that his complaint is founded. His Government, he says, flatters itself that the Government of the United States has not promoted the insurrection in Texas, favored the usurpation of its territory, or supplied the rebels with vessels, ammunition, and money. If Mr. de Bocanegra's principal topic; and it is in relation to these that his complaint is founded. 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where the Temple itself must have stood, and placed how far the outer courts extended—the court of the Gentiles, the court of the women, the treasury, where the chest stood on the right of the entrance, and the right hand might give without the left hand knowing; and the place where the scribes sat to teach, and where Christ so taught in their jealous presence as to make converts of those who were sent to apprehend him. I saw whereabouts the altar must have stood, and where arose, night and morning, for long centuries, the smoke of the sacrifices. I saw where the children must have hung in clusters at the front of the temple, and within, the innermost chamber must have been, the holy of holies, the dwelling-place of Jehovah, where none but the high priest might enter, and he only once a year. These places have been familiar to my mind's eye from my youth up, almost as familiar as my own house; and now I looked at the very ground they had occupied, and the very scenes they had commanded, with an emotion that the ignorant or careless reader of the New Testament could hardly conceive of. And the review of time was hardly less interesting than that of place. Here my thoughts were led back to the early days when David and Solomon chose the ground and levelled the site of Mount Moriah, and began the Temple of Jehovah. I could see the lashing of Solomon's wealth upon the edifice, and the fall of its pomp under invaders who worshipped the sun; and the rebuilding in the days of Nehemiah, when the citizens worked at the walls with arms in their girdles; and in the full glory and security (as most of the Jews thought) of their Temple while they paid tribute to the Romans. Oh! the proud Mohammedans before my eyes were very like the proud Jews, who mocked at the idea that their Temple should be thrown down. I saw now the area where they stood in their pride and power, before the generation had passed away whose stones will fall upon another, and the plough was brought to tear up the last remains of the foundations. Having witnessed this heart-breaking sight, the Jews were banished from the city, and were not even permitted to see their Zion from afar off. In the age of Constantine they were allowed to approach so as to see the city from the surrounding hills—mournful liberty, like that of permitting an exile to see his native shores from the sea, but never to land. At length, the Jews were allowed to purchase of the Roman soldiers leave to enter Jerusalem once a year—on the day of the Tabernacles.

And what to do? How did they spend that one day of the year? I will tell; for I saw it. The mournful custom abides to this day. I have said how proud and prosperous looked the mosque of Omar, with its marble buildings, its green lawns, and gaily dressed people—some at prayer under the cypresses, some conversing under the arcades; female devotees in white, sitting on the grass, and merry children running on the slopes—all these ready and eager to stone to death, on the instant, any Christian or Jew who should dare to set his foot within the walls. This is what we witnessed. Next we went to the outside, and we came, by a narrow crooked passage, to a desolate spot occupied by desolate people. Under a high, massive, and very ancient wall, was a dusky narrow space enclosed on the other side by the backs of modern dwellings, if I remember right. This ancient wall, where the weeds are sprung from the crevices of the stones, is the only part remaining of the old Temple wall; and here the Jews come every Friday to their Place of Wailing, as it is called, to mourn over the fallen of their Temple, and pray for its restoration. What a contrast did these humble people present to the proud Mohammedans within! The women were seated in the dark recesses, alone, some reading, others with books on their knees. A few children were at play on the ground; and some aged men sat silent, their heads drooped on their breasts. Several young men were leaning against the wall, pressing their foreheads against the stones, and resting their books on their clasped hands in the crevices. With some, this wailing is no form; for I saw tears on their cheeks. I longed to know if any had hope in their hearts, that they, or their children of any generation should pass that wall, and should have to go through such agonies to attain to yesterdays that the King of Glory comes in. If they have any such hope, it may give some sweetness to this ride of humiliation. We had no such hope for them; and it was with unspeakable sadness that I, for one, turned away from the thought of the pride and tyranny within those walls, and the desolation without, carrying with me a deep-felt lesson on the strength of human faith, and the weakness of the tie of brotherhood.

Alas! all seem weak alike. Look at the three great powers of prayer in Holy City! Here are the Mohammedans, eager to kill a Jew or Christian who may enter the mosque or Omar. There are the Christians, ready to kill any Mohammedan or Jew who may enter the church of the Holy Sepulchre. And here are the Jews, pleading against their enemies! Remember, O Lord, the children of Edom in the day of Jerusalem who said, raise it, raise it, even to the foundation thereof. O daughter of Babylon, that art to be destroyed, happy shall he be that revileth thee as thou hast served us. Happy shall he be that taketh and dasheth thy little ones against the stones! Such are the things done and said in the name of Religion!

CONSCIENCE AND THE CONSTITUTION—THE LAW OF MAJORITY*

PHILADELPHIA, (Pa.) Oct 9, 1847.

DEAR DOCTOR: I wish to propose a question for you to solve. It is this: Have we a moral right to swear to support a Constitution, which requires us to carry out the enactments of a majority, even though our own conviction should be that the enactment is an immoral one? And is this required by the Constitution of the United States?

This query is suggested to my mind upon reading the speech of Mr. Webster, recently reported in the Tribune. He there speaks of the war oath to the wicked one, and yet argues that his oath to support the Constitution binds him to carry out the decisions of the majority. Now, if this be correct, I confess I am quite mistaken in my own apprehension of my obligations to the Constitution. If that instrument, I do not now perceive how a Christian can agree to sustain such a Constitution.

I wish you would give this point some attention, and it may give satisfaction to many of your readers besides myself. Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM HENRY BRISBANE.

D. G. Bailey, Washington, D. C.

Our friend Brisbane, we think, has misapprehended Mr. Webster. We subjoin the part of the speech referred to:

"We are bound, sir, to consider the nature of the Government under which we live. There must be in it, Government, a power to kill. Every man, Christian or Jew, who may enter the mosque or Omar. There are the Christians, ready to kill any Mohammedan or Jew who may enter the church of the Holy Sepulchre. And here are the Jews, pleading against their enemies! Remember, O Lord, the children of Edom in the day of Jerusalem who said, raise it, raise it, even to the foundation thereof. O daughter of Babylon, that art to be destroyed, happy shall he be that revileth thee as thou hast served us. Happy shall he be that taketh and dasheth thy little ones against the stones!" Such are the things done and said in the name of Religion!

first number having been issued in July last. Each number will form a complete work, and every third one will be furnished with a title page and table of contents, forming a beautiful illustrated volume of 500 pages. The work will be completed in thirty numbers, constituting ten handsome volumes. The price is 25 cents a number, but a remittance of \$6 will secure the entire work.

The part before us contains the Life of Lord Nelson, The Temperance Movement, Story of Peter Williamson, Joan of Arc, Maid of Orleans, Annals of the Poor, Slavery in America. The article on Slavery in America contains some exaggerated statements, but we are glad to see that the publishers are too upright and independent to stoop to the trick of exaggeration.

The American publishers will confer a favor by sending us the numbers already issued.

LITTLELL'S LIVING AGE, Boston: E. Littlell & Co. October 23.

The contents of this number are unusually attractive.

"The Modern Annals," which is contained in this, is, of course, worth the price of the work for one year.

BARBARIAN, THE FIRST DANGER.

We are indebted to the author, the Rev. Horace Bushnell, for a copy of this Discourse. We hope to find time for some notice of it in a future number.

LATER FROM THE ARMY—NEWS CONFIRMED—GENERAL SCOTT IN THE CAPITAL—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF LIFE.

The Fashion arrived at New Orleans, bringing authentic intelligence from the Army.

Gen. Scott is in quiet possession of the capital. Gen. Worth is neither killed nor wounded. Gen. Pillow was wounded slightly. Gen. Shields severely—but are recovering. Gen. Quitman, by appointment of Gen. Scott, is Governor of the city. Santa Anna is supposed to be at Puebla, with the remnant of his army. Paredes was in Mexico a few days, but soon left, for the purpose, it is thought, of raising troops. Santa Anna has resigned Pena y Pena, with two associate judges, comprising the Government, was at Queretaro, and had called the Congress to meet on the 5th instant. Generals Patterson and Cushing had arrived at Vera Cruz, and Gen. Lane at Jalapa, where was Maj. Lally, with one thousand men. Col. Childs was reposing safely in the citadel at Puebla, with twelve days' provisions. Reinforcements would reach him in season. Gov. Villa, of Vera Cruz, is sick, and has delivered up his command to Col. Miles. Miles, general of division with 4,000 men, and Gen. Corry, with 3,000, and all the lepers they could muster, were to make a demonstration upon the capital. Generals Santa Anna, Quijano, and Rea, with their combined forces, were to intercept the reinforcements going to Gen. Scott. Each State hereafter is to carry on the war for itself. Nearly all the troops had arrived from the Brazos, and Gen. Patterson would move from Vera Cruz in a few days. The whole column of Gen. Scott, when concentrated, (and this operation was in rapid progress) would amount, according to the estimate of the Union, to 25,000 or 30,000 men. Since the American army left Puebla, it has lost, in killed, wounded, and missing, 4,000 soldiers, and 170 commissioned officers.

The following general orders were issued by Gen. Scott in Mexico:

"GENERAL ORDER, No. 284.

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

"Mexico, September 14, 1847.

"Under the favor of God, the valor of this army, and many glorious victories, has bestowed the command of the army in the capital of Mexico, and on the palace of their Government; but the war is not ended.

"The Mexican army and Government have failed only to watch an opportunity to return upon us in vengeance. We must, then, be upon our guard. Companies and regiments will be kept together, and all stand on the alert. Our safety is in military discipline. Let there be no drunkenness, no disorder, and no straggling. Stragglers will be given greater degrees of punishment, and shall be punished by martial law."

"All of these rules, so honorably observed by this glorious army in Puebla, must be observed here."

General Scott is appointed Civil and Military Governor of Mexico, by command of Major General Scott.

Two days after, he issued the following additional order:

"GENERAL ORDER, No. 285.

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

"Mexico, September 15, 1847.

"The General-in-Chief called his troops in arms to return, both in public and private ways, ship, and thank and gratitude to God, for the glorious and signal triumphs which they have recently achieved for their country, beginning with the 19th of August and ending on the 14th of September. This army has gallantly fought its way through the fields and fortresses of Contreras, San Antonio, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the gates of San Gelsio and Tacubaya, into the capital of Mexico. When the very limited number of troops which the brilliant deed shall have become known, the world will be astonished and our countrymen filled with joy and admiration.

"But all is not done. The enemy, though scattered and dismayed, has still many fragments of his late army hovering about us, and, aided by an exasperated population, may again reassemble in treble our numbers, and fall upon us to their advantage, if we rest inactive on the security of past victories. Compactness, vigilance, and discipline, are therefore our only securities."

"Let every good officer and man stoutly regard these cautions, and abhor them upon all others."

"By command of Major General Scott.

"H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G."

The following letter from a French resident of the city bears testimony to the "moderation" of the American soldiery in taking possession of the city. Amid the horrors of the criminal war, this, at least, is cause of rejoicing:

"Copy of a letter written by a foreigner to one of his countrymen in Vera Cruz, (a Frenchman.)

(TRANSLATION)

"MEXICO, September 28, 1847.

"My Dear Sir: I avail myself of the departure of the British courier to sketch you the scenes it has been my luck to witness in the capital and its environs.

"The Mexicans having been beaten in all points, and in every way, from the 8th to the 13th instant, General Santa Anna left the capital on the evening of the 13th, and took the road of the interior. On the 14th, in the morning, the Americans entered the city in a very quiet manner, and Gen. Scott was already in the palace, when, on a sudden, people from the lower classes commenced throwing stones at the Americans, from the tops of the houses, and from all the streets, while individuals of a bolder standing fired from the windows and balconies on the Yankees, who were far from expecting such treatment.

"Gen. Scott ordered immediately pieces of artillery to be placed in all directions, and soon swept the streets with grape shot; but this proved insufficient to subdue the insurrection. Gen. Scott then sent a few companies on divers points, with orders to break open every house out of which they could get, and to cut the sword those found within, and, lastly, to shoot the sword those found outside. This order, which was executed with great moderation, (thanks to the secret instructions of Gen. Scott,) but in some cases with stern energy, soon put down the insurrection. These scenes lasted three long and sad days—from the 14th to the 16th—and I assure you we were much alarmed during the whole of the time.

"All foreigners, including those imbedded in other respects with prejudice towards the Americans, agree in one point—that the American army has not done the hundredth part of the injury it had a right to do. In which case, I am sorry to say, we have done in similar circumstances. A foreigner myself, and having seen warfare in Europe, towards the end of Napoleon's military career, I, judging by comparison, give it as my sincere and candid opinion, that if a continental army had been stoned and fired upon by the population of a vanquished city, the inhabitants would have been dealt with rather roughly. Now we are tranquil, but it is a sad tranquility, as we fear new disturbances.

"Our precarious situation will not change for the better until peace be concluded, or the army of invasion send about 15,000 men more. The army of invasion is really too small; for, figure to yourself

7,000 men in a city of upwards of 300,000 hostile souls, and in Puebla less than 1,500, to maintain a population of more than 50,000. This is real too little.

"The Americans have covered themselves with glory in all the battles fought in Mexico. They are all and each of them heroes. It is a great thing to see a handful of Americans on their way through 300 miles of dense population, and hoist the star-spangled banner on the domes of this capitol.

"Gen. Scott, as President, has gone to Queretaro, where Congress is to meet next month. He took with him 4,000 men, and Santa Anna fell back upon Puebla with 2,000 horsemen. These two bodies of troops are the remnants of 30,000 regular troops who defended the city no longer than two weeks ago.

"Some people hope that peace will be advocated by several members of the next Congress at Queretaro, but, for my part, I do not believe it. The folly of those people is not yet at an end. Will they open their eyes to their true interests? Never. This is my fear.

"All communications with the interior are cut off."

A detailed account of the successive conflicts which preceded and attended the occupation of the city we copy from the correspondence of the New Orleans Delta, omitting such parts of the letter as are not necessary to a connected view of operations:

"The Mexicans having repeatedly violated the armistice agreed upon between our army and themselves, General Scott, on the 6th, notified the Mexican authorities that unless they made explanation, satisfaction, and reparation, for the injuries he had sustained, they should consider the armistice at an end on the 7th at 12 o'clock. They not coming to the demands of General Scott, we commenced preparations for the attack.

"The General-in-chief received information that at Molino del Rey, where several buildings, ships, shot, &c. Desiring to stop their military

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